THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1199.] SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 o'clock A M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:

(3) FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions, justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
John Raines, Def't. }

(3) ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a meeting of the *Commissioners* appointed by the Legislature, of this commonwealth, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*," present, Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1st. *Resolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the first Monday in May next, to receive subscriptions pursuant to the said act.

2dly. *Resolved*, with the consent of the Treasurer* of the State, that the payments be made in the Treasury Office, and that the persons, so paying, upon exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt, shall be admitted to subscribe their names on the commissioners' books.

3dly. *Resolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing resolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the present time till the first Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

* For the mutual accommodation of the Treasurer and the persons meaning to subscribe, the Treasurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commissioners.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Ezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, late merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight & Harris, intend to meet on the 28th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come forward to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated, will positively be disallowed.

GEORGE MARX, } *Assignees.*
RICHARD DENNY, }

Richmond, March 24th, 1804. 1aw4w

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Valuable Lands,

Beautifully situated on York River, for sale, for Ready Money.

BY virtue of a decree of Gloucester county court, made in a suit in chancery depending therein, between Overton Cosby and James Ross, testamentary guardians of George D. Spratt, complainants, and Abijah Tufts, and Anne his wife, who was widow of Thomas Booth, dec. and others, defendants, will be sold, a tract of LAND, containing 656 1-2 acres, called Chelsea; also, one other tract of 330 acres, known by the name of Hall's tract, on the premises the 22d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to satisfy the complainants the sum of 747l. 19s. 8d. with the interest due thereon, the costs of the suit, and the contingent charges; which said tracts of land will be laid off by the commissioners to suit purchasers.

At the same time and place, will be sold, the residue of the aforesaid tracts, after satisfying the aforesaid debt, interest and costs, together with a valuable grist Mill Seat, with a Saw-Mill already erected, by virtue of a decree of the said court, in a suit in chancery therein depending between Thomas B. Fox, complainant, and the same defendants; also, the residue of a certain tract, purchased by the said Thomas Booth in his life time of Mann P. Burwell, after satisfying the said Burwell the purchase money due him, to satisfy the said Thomas B. Fox the sum of 5285 dollars and 78 cents, together with the interest due thereon and the costs of suit, &c.

(2) Also, at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of 305 acres of LAND, adjoining the above mentioned tract called Chelsea, together with one other tract of 47 acres, and also one other tract of 210 acres, by virtue of a decree of the said county court in a suit in chancery between Mann P. Burwell, complainant, and the same defendants, to satisfy the sum of 290l. 7s. 9d. with interest due thereon, and the further sum of 22l. 13s. with interest, together with the costs of suit and all charges which may reasonably accrue.

M. Anderson.
William Booth.
William Hall.
Nich's. Howlett.
J. Kininghum.

Gloucester county, March 21, 1804. 12w6w

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10 000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,002 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

THE public are respectfully informed that the business, heretofore carried on by John Pumfrey, will, in future, be carried on under the firm of

Pumfrey & Fitzwhylsonn.

Richmond, April 4, 1804. epts.

I AM in want of a situation in a Store, or as Clerk. Apply to John P. Shield's Tavern where I may be seen.

March 14, 1804.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Derby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Derby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THOS CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above flatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Dioneda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803 }

NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that the Hon. Executive have appointed an additional Notary Public, for this district, I conceive it necessary to give notice, that I shall still continue to do business in that line, however inconsiderable the profits may be to me—conscious that no just complaint could have been made of inattention in me to the duties of my office, I flatter myself that those who have confided in me for 20 years past, will still favor me with their business, which shall be performed faithfully and punctually by

A. BLAIR.

City of Richmond, March 28, 1804. 12w3w

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Goode's and Bevill's Bridges,

The high bred well known English racer,

DRUID;

A CHESNUT, elegantly formed, near sixteen hands high, twelve years old. His performances have been equal to any Horse in England, as will appear by reference to the Racing Calendars—Will be let to Mares at Six Guineas the season, which may be discharged by the punctual payment of Twenty Dollars during the season; Three Guineas the leap, to be paid down; and Ten Guineas insurance; and One Dollar to the Groom in each case—The insurance money demandable if the property of the Mare be changed after the 1st of August next, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage, and the board of boys sent with mares, *gratis*; but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Mares will be fed on moderate terms, if required, for which the money must be sent.

Thomas Branch.

February 22d, 1804. 6aw8w.

DRUID was bred by Earl Grosvenor, and got by Potooooooo, (son of Eclipse) his dam (the famous Maid of Oaks) by King Herod; his grand dam, Rarity, by Machem; his great grand dam called Snapdragon, by Snad; his great great grand dam, by Regulus; his great great great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; his great great great great grand dam by Honeywood's *Arabian*, out of the dam of the two True Blues.

DRUID started (for the first time) at New-Market, in the Craven Meeting, 1793, for a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each, (4 subscribers) and ran a dead heat with the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant, brother to Sky-Scraper, who the same day beat lord Egremont's Gohanna for another sweepstakes—In the same meeting, Druid won a sweepstakes of 1000 guineas each, (3 subscribers) beating the Duke of Bedford's Hydra.

In 1794, New-Market Craven meeting, Druid won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each (3 subscribers) D. I. beating the Duke of Bedford's Top Gallant; and in the same meeting won the second class of the Oatland stakes of 50 guineas each, (21 subscribers) beating Kit Carr, Excisman, Buzzard, Coriander, Gohanna, Heroine, Patriot and several others.

In 1795, he only started once, being used chiefly as a trial horse.

In 1796, New-Market first spring meeting, he won a sweepstakes of 200 guineas each, (4 subscribers) beating Mr. Churchill's Poet, and giving him 19lbs. the two middle miles: The day following he won a plate of 50l. beating Lord Sackville's Sylver, Mr Wilson's Eliza, and Mr. Lord's Mulespenner, the round course, four miles. Eliza afterwards won the King's plate and a great subscription, at York.

In 1797, Druid won the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Vinet, Spread Eagle, and many others He also won the main of the Oatland stakes, beating the famous Horse Benington.

In 1798, Druid won a 50l. plate at New-Market, beating Sir C. Bunbury's Grey Hound and Mr. Girdler's Hare the round course, and won the Duke of Marlborough's plate at Oxford, beating Mr. Lade's Truss, three mile heats.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 6th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenson, jun. as trustee for the said Peter Gordon; Joseph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, trustee for the said Joseph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

(2) THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights; patent saw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w1m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1804.

DEATH!

"Departed this life on Wednesday morning the 21st ult. after a short but painful illness, Mr. ROBERT SYDNOR, who for many years has been in the employment of the James River Canal Company. The trust reposed in him he discharged with reputation to himself and to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors.

"In the composition of this long to be regretted member of society, were united, the sincere friend, —the kind, affectionate husband—parent—and indulgent master."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. GEORGE HAY.

(Concluded from our last.)

But even, on the supposition, that the press is to be blended with matters of mere private concern, it may still be objected to the doctrine inculcated in the above quotations, that it assumes, as the great and sole end of civil regulation, the punishment of injury and the redress of wrong. It is true, the administration of distributive justice constitutes, in a great degree, the immediate object of municipal law. Retribution is furnished for wrong, and punishment awarded to injury. But why is justice administered? For its own sake? Why are injuries punished? Because abstractly considered they deserve punishment? Certainly not: but because injury is a social evil: because, by disturbing the peace and impairing the happiness of individuals, it is at war with the general welfare of the community, which is composed of individuals.—That the ultimate object of society, taking the word in its largest sense, is the production of the greatest possible quantity of good, is one of the fundamental and most incontrovertible principles of political science. The administration of justice, the redress of wrong, the punishment of crime and injury, will be found, on taking a survey co-extensive with the subject, to be only the means usually and *in general* appropriately employed, for the attainment of this great end. But if exceptions to this general rule, as is common to most general rules, be perceived to exist; if the punishment of any particular description of injury, instead of proving beneficial, be found detrimental to society; if it be found productive of more evil than good, such injury certainly ought to be exempted from punishment. The same reason indeed, that is, the public good, which sanctions the general rule, will be equally conclusive in establishing the propriety of the exception.

The justness of these principles might easily be illustrated and confirmed, by examples adduced from the criminal codes of every civilized country. It would be found that crimes or immoral actions are punished, not because they are criminal or immoral; not in proportion to their degree of immorality, nor to the degree of injury occasioned by them to this or that individual, but in proportion, and with a sole view, to the quantity of evil such actions are calculated to produce in the whole community; or rather with a view to the result of a comparison between this quantity, and that which would be produced, by the imposition of penal or preventive restraint.

It appears then, that your doctrine in relation to the press, even supposing it to stand in the humble situation, in which you place it, among matters merely of individual concern, is predicated on a partial and essentially false idea of civil affairs.

But, Sir, when we contemplate the press, as standing on the high ground, where the constitution and general sense of the community have placed it; when we consider it, not as an article of private interest, but as a subject of great national concern, as the palladium of our civil rights, as the bulwark of our liberty, we shall be impressed at once, with a proper sense of the extreme futility of your idea of regulating it by law, with an exclusive regard to the prevention and punishment of individual injury.

The professed object of your definition is, to secure the freedom of the press from the encroachments of the legislature. But instead of answering this purpose, instead of opposing a barrier, it actually opens a wide gate to legislative invasion: it admits, and even sanctions, every species and degree of legal restraint, which may be deemed necessary to prevent and punish injuries done to private individuals, or which may be imposed under that pretext. A law may be passed authorizing the exaction of bond with security, and under heavy penalties, for good behaviour, from printers indiscriminately, and without regard to any suspicion of their intending to publish libels. A tribunal may be erected, for the avowed purpose of licencing every publication. Penal and preventive restrictions, embarrassing regulations, fines and penalties, may be multiplied and increased, until every press in the state shall be harrassed, persecuted and terrified into silence, or compelled to migrate to more hospitable climes; until not one shall be heard to murmur a doleful complaint, or to utter even an expiring groan under the weight of your oppressive definition. And all this may be done with the professed object, as indeed it would certainly be the most effectual means, of preventing and punishing injuries done to individuals, by false and defamatory publications: and would therefore be perfectly consistent with your idea of the freedom of of the press, which, admits of any kind of restraint, that may have this tendency, or may be imposed with this view.

If, for example, the legislature, in order more effectually to suppress libellous publications, were to appoint a licenser to the press, your definition and your arguments would be equally conclusive, in justifying the measure, as that of exacting bond and security, from printers, for their good behaviour. "For (say you) a printer has no right to "publish a libel, and, if he has no right to publish a libel, it follows, that the appointment of a "licenser, to prevent such publication, does not "violate his rights, or the freedom of the press, in "restraining him from doing, what he has no right "to do, and what he is punishable for doing."

It appears, then, on a view of the whole subject, that your doctrine, respecting the freedom of the press, is radically erroneous; that it is founded on a false and inadequate view of the nature and object of civil society; that, so far guarding against the encroachments of the legislature, it does in fact place the press fully within the sphere of their discretionary power; and that it invites and sanctions the abuse of this power.

We have now, Sir, examined the definitions of the freedom of the press, given by Hortensius, by the counsel for the editors of the Recorder, and by yourself, and are prepared, it is presumed by general consent, to imprint on each of them the words, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

But there is a subsequent and very material part of your doctrine, relative to the freedom of the press, which remains yet to be noticed. Private citizens only are to be entrenched, in security, behind your definition, and carefully covered, by penal and preventive statutes, whilst the officers of government are exposed, without protection, to the lawless attacks of falsehood and malignity.

On what ground rests this exception to the fundamental principle of your definition? Is not an officer of government as much injured as a private citizens, by false slander? Would not Mr. Jefferson, for example, be as much injured, by a publication, falsely stating, that he paid 200 dollars of the public money, as a compensation for personal services rendered him, whilst a candidate for the presidential chair, as a private citizen would be, by a false accusation of having pilfered that sum from the chest of his neighbor?

Why then is legal restraint to be applied only in the latter case? This distinction can have no other foundation, either in the nature of things, or in the mind of its author, than the public good. Here then we perceive a distinct recognition of the justness of the doctrine which I have undertaken to establish, that the public good is the proper standard measure of the degree and species of restraint, which may, consistently with its freedom, be imposed on the press.

An interesting question here arises: Who are to be judges of the degree of restraint which the public good may require? I answer, the legislature and the people at large: the former, in the first instance, and under their responsibility to the latter; the latter ultimately, and through the medium of this responsibility.

It is readily admitted, that the legislature may abuse this discretionary power over the press. They may violate its freedom, as they likewise may, that of their constituents, by imposing, on either, further restraint, than the public good requires. If we can trust our civil liberty and our property in their hands; if we can confide to them the power of regulating our own conduct, we surely may intrust them with the regulation of the conduct of the press.

This doctrine, I am aware, is highly offensive to you and Hortensius. You declaim vehemently against the horrible idea of investing the legislature with this discretionary power. You are entirely willing, nay, you think it absolutely necessary, that they should regulate the press by law, but they must do this, under your definition: or, in other words, according to your direction. The legislature are to be your executive. You are to controul them, and they are to controul the press.—To entrust them with this, however, without your direction and guardianship, would be extremely dangerous.

It is perhaps not unnatural in you thus to appreciate your own wisdom and integrity more highly than you do those of the whole legislature; but, Sir, I suspect that the people will consider the collected virtue and talents of their own representatives (with due respect be it spoken) as equally worthy of their confidence.

It will be further objected, that this doctrine renders nugatory the 12th section of the bill of rights, which relates to the press; that this section leaves the press precisely in the situation it was before; under the influence of legislative discretion, and is therefore superfluous and useless. But this objection seems founded on a misconception of the proper character in which the bill of rights ought to be considered: The design of the bill of rights was to direct the attention of the government and of the citizens in general to certain principles and maxims, which were accounted, by the framers, worthy of particular notice. The freedom of the press, you say, is not unlimited; it admits of, and requires restraint. But the bill of rights has not defined its extent, nor the degree of legal restraint which may, without violating this freedom, be imposed. Who then are to determine this important question? Are you, or any other individual, as prompted by the circumstances or situation in which he happens to stand at the time? Or is it to be determined by the legislature, with a view to the general welfare of the community? Or by the suspicions of a justice of the peace?

This reminds us of the last proposition we have undertaken to establish, that the public good does not require that justices of the peace should be invested with the power of exacting security from printers for their good behaviour in printing. Or in other words, that the imposition of this species of restraint would be a violation of the freedom of the press.

When I shall find leisure and inclination to resume the subject, I am not now ready to say; but it is my present intention that the whole of my undertaken shall be performed.

With due respect,

A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.

March, 1804.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

The legislature of Virginia, at their last session, have passed an act for incorporating a company for improving the navigation of James river. This act appears to have been smuggled through the house, without proper consideration; otherwise it is impossible to believe that any men of common sense, could be found who would have acted with so much folly.

It has been generally admitted that the channel of the river might be easily deepend, so as to afford a passage to Rocketts Landing, for vessels which draw feet water. In consideration of the general utility of such improvements, those who were active in procuring a law, met with no opposition from any of the citizens, because every one supposed that no law would pass, which contained any thing injurious to the public interest, or to private right. Nor was there any suspicion to the contrary, until it was too late to procure relief.

It appears by the law, that the company will be allowed to demand toll from all vessels which draw more than five feet water, notwithstanding, vessels which draw from twelve to thirteen feet, can now come to Rocketts. The law does not require the company to deepen the channel more than to admit vessels which draw thirteen feet water; so that the company, by the erroneous manner in which the law is worded, will acquire the right of demanding toll, in many cases for doing nothing.

In consideration of the premises, many of the inhabitants of Richmond have prepared a memorial to the President of the United States, to prevail on him to suspend his signature until the next session of Congress; but this was done a few days too late; the President had in the mean time signed the bill. So that there remains no other remedy except to oppose the constitutionality of the law, upon the ground that James river, in its natural state, is a common right; and that the legislature ought not to authorise a company to demand toll, which it is expected will be done by the general voice of society excepting only those, and the dependants of those who are interested.

The following is a copy of the memorial—

Thomas Jefferson, Esq. President of the United States.

The memorial of sundry merchants, traders, masters and owners of vessels, and other persons who reside at, or trade at the city of Richmond, sheweth—

That the legislature of Virginia, at the last session, thereof, passed a law with the following title:

An act for improving the navigation of James River.—It was generally believed, and held out, while this project was going on, that the sole design was to establish a company for the purpose of improving the navigation of James river, upon reasonable and just principles, and that compensation should be made by a reasonable toll upon such vessels as might be benefited thereby. In consideration whereof, no objections or difficulties were thrown in the way. And the law passed in the form, which your memorialists believe would not have obtained the approbation of the legislature, if proper representations had been made.

The law contains the following words—

"In consideration of the expences which may be incurred by the said company, in deepening the bed of "the said river, and keeping the same open, the members of the said company, their heirs and assigns, shall "be entitled to the tolls hereafter mentioned forever, as "tenants in common, in proportion to their respective "shares; and the same shall be deemed real estate, and "be forever exempt from the payment of any tax or imposition whatever. It shall be lawful for the said company to demand and receive, at the place called Warwick, on James River, or at such other place as the president and directors shall appoint, tolls from vessels "drawing five feet water and upwards, for their passage "by or through the said places, at the rate of six cents "per ton; which tolls are rated in money, and may be "discharged in gold or silver coin, at current value. The "tolls herein before mentioned, shall be paid on condition "only, that the said river shall in any season admit vessels drawing thirteen feet water, from Warwick to "Rocketts Landing; and from Rocketts Landing, a little below Col. Mayo's bridge, vessels six and a half feet "water. And in case the company shall not begin the "work within two years, and not complete the same in "seven years after passing of this act, the said company "shall not be entitled to any benefit or privilege under "this act."

It appears by the extract just quoted, that the company have a right, according to the law, to demand a toll of six cents per ton, upon all vessels which draw more than five feet water, before they can be allowed to come to *Rocketts Landing*, and the same for returning—whereas it is well known that vessels which draw twelve feet of water, can and may continue to come to Rocketts Landing without the assistance of of contemplated improvements therefore, all vessels which draw twelve feet of water, and less, will, according to the law, be compelled to pay a high toll, without drawing any equivalent benefit, which your memorialists consider will be extremely burthensome and oppressive.

According to the law, as it has passed, a coasting vessel of one hundred tons, which may probably make eight trips per year, will be required to pay ninety-six dollars, when the same vessel will be obliged to pay no more than six dollars to the United, and when also no adequate advantage will be derived by any thing which the company may or can do.

It is true that the channel may be made something deeper, than it is now. The law requires the channel to be deepened so little, that the contemplated improvement will not exceed one foot. There would be no impropriety in exacting from such vessels as may be benifited by the improvement, an adequate compensation for the benefit which they may derive.

It is now said by some skilful pilots, that vessels may come to Rocketts Landing, drawing thirteen feet water; but without descending to this nicety, it is well known that the contemplated improvements will not exceed one foot—an error so manifest, and an evil so great, could not have been contemplated by the Virginia legislature. As the law now stands, all vessels being compelled to pay according to their tonnage, the company will become rich at the expence of those who cannot obtain adequate compensation.

It is also true that considerable advantages may be gained by improving the navigation from Rockets to the Rock Landing, which is contemplated by the law. This at the best, after it is improved to the extent of the law, will be used only by small craft. It therefore seems that the law ought to apply, only to such small vessels as may come to the Rock Landing.

Your Memorialists further shew, that the advantages which are held out by the law are so great and alluring, that all the shares were subscribed for in a few minutes—one house alone engrossed one fourth part of them, and at this time, before the subscribers have advanced a single dollar, or before any is demanded, some of the subscribers hold their shares at more than one hundred per cent advance.

Your Memorialists have been always led to believe that the free use of the River was a natural and common right, and altho' it is good policy to encourage and make compensation for improvements by tolls, yet they humbly conceive that no tolls should be imposed upon those, whose business can be as well carried on without alteration or improvement of any sort.

Your Memorialists admit, that some compensation ought to be made, even by vessels which could navigate the River without any other improvement, but surely there ought to be a very material difference between such vessels, which can navigate the River in its present state, and such as without further improvements are unable to come to Rockets. The law does not make the smallest destinction, nor does it compel the company to deepen the channel to any reasonable width.

Your Memorialists humbly pray that the law of the United States may be suspended, until the merits of the case can be more fully heard and understood, and your Memorialists will pray, &c.

The foregoing Memorial was transmitted to the President of the United States; but it did not get to his hands before the bill had received his sanction, so that the hope which were entertained of relief by his refusal, have failed. The next application will be to the Legislature of Virginia to repeal the law. Some of those who are interested have acknowledged its injustice and oppression, and have declared that they will use their endeavors and influence to procure proper alterations. In the mean time it will be a subject of general examination. If the next assembly either cannot or will not afford relief, the next method will be to try in the superior courts whether the legislature have a power to deprive the citizens of this commonwealth of the right of navigating our rivers. As yet, it is premature to urge this enquiry. Those who are injured will be satisfied if relief is obtained, without regarding the means. Relief they are entitled to, and relief will most certainly be sought, by every legal and constitutional means, which may be suggested.

The letter of Judge Brackenridge, in this day's Gazette, and the proceedings of our house of representatives upon it, deserve and will doubtless receive much attention. It should be stated for the information of our readers out of the state, that Judge Brackenridge is a democrat, who, before his appointment to the bench, had signalized himself by many flagrant acts of hostility to the Washington system of politics, and had therefore rendered himself very dear to those who are now in power. The other three judges of the supreme court have always been federalists. Judge Brackenridge was present in court at the time that Passmore was attached and committed, and fully concurred with the other judges in the sentence. This fact was well known to the committee who reported in favor of impeaching the other judges, as well as to the public: yet no notice was taken of him in their report, nor in any other proceedings upon the subject.—The others are federalists—He is a democrat.—Yet, like some other democrats, he appears to have a presentiment that all men distinguished from the rabble by talents or learning or wealth, will soon be proscribed and destroyed: that though *federal* judges are to be first demolished, *all* judges must ultimately follow, or else render themselves subservient to the worst of passions and the worst of men. Under these impressions he seems ambitious of falling in the company of *honorable* men. His prayer, like that of the refractory and democratic Balaam, is, "Let me die the death of the *righteous*, and let *my* last end be like *his*." In this, however, it seems he is not to be indulged. The committee, to the enormity of their proceeding, assert that "his acknowledgment of concurring in the judgment pronounced against Thomas Passmore, is too equivocal and ambiguous upon which to predicate an accusation of a high misdemeanor in office."

Let us examine this assertion. The judge declares that he was present, and adds—"I gave the case all the consideration I could at the time, and three fourths of the court, who had heard all, declaring themselves fully satisfied, *I saw no reason to warrant a dissent*, BUT CONCURRED."—Is this equivocal?—Is this ambiguous?—No: but the judge is a democrat and must not be impeached. Impeachments are for your Addisons, your Chases, your Shippens, Yeateses and Smiths, who are all federalists. Brackenridge, however, has now offended and must be removed though not impeached. He has detected the gross and flagrant partiality which seems to have dictated the measures of the committee of grievances and of the house, and has severely reproached them with it. "I think it absolutely necessary," says he, "*for the credit of the republican administration*, that I should not be distinguished."—The committee knew that this declaration, coming from a democrat of judge Brackenridge standing would have great weight in the minds of all honest men of that party, and would convince the world that the object of their persecuting fury is men, not measures.—This is the head and front of his offending.—*Hinc ille lachryma.*

Gaz. U. States.

"LANCASTER, 24th March, 1804.

"The following is a copy of judge Brackenridge's letter, read in the House of Representatives yesterday, and which no doubt will much excite the public attention."

"PHILADELPHIA, March 22d, 1804.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

"SIR,

"I have seen a report of the honourable the House of Reprsentatives, on the complaint of Thomas Passmore against all the Judges of the Supreme Court of this state, myself, excepted, for a judgment on an attachment against the said Passmore on an allegal contempt of the administration of justice, and which report your honourable house has adopted, and proceeded to act upon it. I was not upon the bench when the motion was made for a rule to shew cause in this case why an attachment should not issue, the motion having been made on the last day of september term, 1802, when I had left the city on account of yellow fever which had begun to prevail, and the motion having been heard before the Judges residing in the city or near it, and who met on that day for the purpose of hearing motions only, nor was I on the bench when the arguments on the facts of the law, took place, and the rule for the attachment was made absolute, having returned from a special court at the county of Northumberland by the way of Carlisle, the place of my residense, and but a few days intervening, so that I did not take my place on the bench until some days after the beginning of the term, but I was present on the third and last hearing of the case when some additional evidence was given and observations made, the presumption may have been that I did not take a part, and doubtless I might reasonably have excused myself; but I cannot say that I did not take a part, I gave the case all the consideration I could at the time, and three fourths of the court who had heard all declaring themselves fully satisfied, I saw no reason to warrant a dissent, but concurred: I cannot therefore distinguish my case in law from that of the other Judges, and in honour I would not; I am far from avoiding or courting a prosecution, but am unwilling to incur the imputation of screening myself when in strictness equally liable, but I think it absolutely necessary for the credit of the republican administration that I should not be distinguished; as there can be no stronger evidence than a man's own acknowledgment,—the house will find no difficulty in a resolution to add my name to the list of impeached officers.

"With the highest respect for the honourable house, and you their speaker,

"I am Sir,

"Your most obedient

"Humble servant,

(Signed) "H. H. BRACKENRIDGE."

"The committee to whom was referred the letter signed H. H. Brackenridge, addressed to the honourable Simeon Snyder, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

"REPORT.

"That they have had the letter referred to them under consideration, and it appears, from the deposition of Collinson Read, Esquire, that it is from Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this commonwealth,—a copy of which deposition is hereto annexed.

"The committee, after mature deliberation, are of opinion, that the name of Mr Brackenridge cannot, with propriety, be added to the list of impeached officers, inasmuch as his acknowledgment, of

concurring in the judgment pronounced against Thomas Passmore, is too equivocal and ambiguous upon which to predicate an accusation of a high misdemeanor in office; and moreover, it does not appear, from the testimony of any of the witnesses examined in the case of Passmore against the other Judges of the Supreme Court, that Judge Brackenridge was on the bench at the time the sentence was pronounced. The letter, however, evinces a neglect of his duty, by frequently deserting his seat on the bench, which ought not to pass unnoticed by the legislature; but what is more extraordinary (and the committee feel indignant at the idea) it contains evidence of a premeditated insult to the House, by insinuating, in a manner neither to be mistaken nor paliated, that the House was actuated, in their proceedings against the other Judges, by party motives: such unfounded and unwarrantable insinuations (and more especially by a citizen to whom a trust of administering the law is confided) must naturally tend to generaate suspicion amongst our constituents that the laws are the offsprings of corruption or caprice, and not framed by the independent and unbiassed will of their Representatives; whereby the confidence of the people in their government might be impaired, and the peace and harmony of the citizens destroyed.

"Though the committe are of the opinion, that there is not sufficient evidence to support an impeachment against him, they believe, nevertheless, that he is not a proper person to discharge the important functions of a judge, and that a reasonable cause exists for the constitutional interposition of this House for his removal from office; they, therefore, submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committe be appointed to draft an an address to the Governor to remove Hugh Henry Brackenridge, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, from office.

"The foregoing resolution was agreed to by the House of Representattves—Yeas 54—Nays 24."

Papers accompanying Capt. Bainbridge's letterr

SIR,

WE, late officers of the United States frigate Philadelphia, under your command, wishing to express our full approbation of your conduct concerning the unfortunate event of yesterday, do conceive that the charts and soundings, justified as near an approach to the shore as we made, and that after the ship struck, every exertion was made and every expedient tried to get her off, and to defend her, which either courage or abilities could have dictated. We wish to add that in this instance, as well as every other, since we have had the honor of being under your command, the officer and seaman have distinguished you. Believe us, sir, that our misfortunes and sorrows are entirely absorbed in our sympathy for you.

We are Sir, with sentiments of the
highest and most sincere respect,
Your friends and fellow sufferers.

Signed,

David Porter, lieutenant; J. Jones, lieutenant; Theodore Hunt, lieutenant; B. Smith, lieutenant; Wm. S. Osborn, lieut. mariners; J. Ridley, surgeon; Keith Spence, purser; Wm. Knight, sailing master; Jona. Cowdery surgeons mate; Nich's. Harwood, do. Bern'd Henry, midshipman; James Gibbon, do. Ben. F. Reed, do. Wallace Wormley, do. Robt. Gamble, do. James Biddle, do. Rich'd. B. Jones, do. Dl. T. Patterson, do. Wm. Cutbush do. Simon Smith, do. Joseph Douglass, sail maker; George Hodge, boatswain; Richard Stephenson, gunner; James Renshaw, midshipman; William Godby, Carpenter.

List of officers, and men quartered at the American Consular house at Tripoli—viz.

Wm. Bainbridge, capt. David Porter, lieutenant; Jacob Jones, lieut. Theodore Hunt, lieutenant; Benjamin Smith, lieutenant; William S. Osborne, lieutenant mariners: John Ridgely, surgeon; Kieth Spence, purser; William Knight, sailing master; Jonathan Cowdery, surgeons mate; Nich's. Harwood, do. George Hodge Batswain; Bernard Henry, midshidman; Daniel T. Patterson, do. James Gibbon, do. Ben. F. Reed, do. Wm. Cutbush, do. Wallace Wormley, do. Rob't. Gamabe, do. Rich'd. B. Jones, do. James Renshaw, do. James Riddle, do. Simon Smith, do. Jos. Douglass, sail maker; Richard Stephenson, gunner; Wm. Godby, carpenter; William Anderson, captain's clerk; Minor Forentan, masters' mate; James C. Morris, ships' mate; Otis Hunt, surgeant mariners; David Irvine, do. Wm. Leith, cook; James Casey, master at arms; Peter Williams, corporal; John Baptist, Lewis Heckenser, Frederick Lewis, Charles Mitchell, Peter Cook, Leonard Foster, Wm. James.

DOCUMENTS,

Accompanying the Report of the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE and RICHARD PETERS.—(Continued.)

Monday, January 15.

Committee met.—J. T. MASON sworn.

I was present on the first Monday of May, at the circuit court held for the district of Maryland, in Baltimore, and heard Mr. Samuel Chase, the presiding judge in that court, deliver a charge to the grand jury who were summoned to attend, and did attend that court. In that charge there was much political matter: he spoke of the act of congress, entitled "An act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States; and for other purposes," as alarming and dangerous in its tendencies, as it went to destroy the independence of the judiciary. He enveighed in very strong terms against the amendment made by the legislature of Maryland to their state constitution, by altering that part of it which required that a voter should be possessed of property to the amount of thirty pounds in value, and also expressed in terms as strong, his disapprobation of the proposed amendment to the constitution of Maryland, respecting their state judiciary, then submitted to the people for their consideration, and in very strong terms recommended it to those whom he addressed, to return to their respective homes, and at the approaching elections for the state legislature, to exert themselves in preventing the re-enacting in the mode prescribed by the state constitution, that law then under the consideration of the people. The room in which the court was held, was crowded; there were in it many of my friends and acquaintance, whom I had not seen for some time previous to this, and the ordinary interchange of civilities which passed between us, prevented me from attending to the charge in such a manner as to be able to detail it with particularity, if I had been disposed so to do, which according to my present recollection was not the case. I have seen in the National Intelligencer, edited by Samuel H. Smith, under the date of the 20th May, 1803, an account given of the charge. It appears to me, as far as it goes, a correct statement of what fell from Judge Chase on that occasion. I have before said, my recollection does not enable me to speak with particularity and certainty. I mean to be here understood as expressing my opinion that it is generally correct. I have also seen in the same paper, under the date of the 5th August, 1803, a publication purporting to be an account given of this charge, by judge Chase himself—upon this I must observe as upon the other, that according to my general recollection of what then fell from the judge, this statement of it is also correct, as far as it goes—indeed I do not perceive any substantial difference between the two; if there be a difference, it is not my intention to express an opinion which is the most correct.

JOHN T. MASON.

Sworn to before me, this sixteenth day of January, 1804.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Chairman of the committee appointed, &c.

JOHN CAMPBELL's DEPOSITION.

J. Campbell appeared before the committee appointed to enquire into the judicial conduct of Samuel Chase, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and Richard Peters, district judge for the district of Pennsylvania, and made oath, that he was one of the grand jury summoned to attend the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Maryland, on the first Monday in May last, and was appointed by the court the foreman of the said jury—That a charge was delivered to the grand jury by judge Chase, a part of which he (the deponent) hath since seen and read in the National Intelligencer, published on Friday, the 5th of August, 1803, and extracted from the Anti-Democrat, edited in Baltimore, and that the said extract, to the best of the deponent's recollection, is a true copy as far as it goes, of the charges delivered by the foresaid judge, to the grand jury—This deponent being asked by the committee, whether he recollects, the judge's having recommended to the jury, to use their exertions when they returned to their houses, and at the approaching election, to prevent the passage of the law for altering the judicial system of Maryland—answers, that he has not a perfect recollection of the words used by the judge in that part of his charge: but believes that judge Charge expressed a hope that the jury would consider the effects of the proposed law, in the same manner that he did, and if so, that they would exert themselves in convincing the people, that the law would be pernicious, and ought not to be passed.

J. CAMPBELL

January 17th, 1804.

DEPOSITION OF JOHNATHAN SNOWDEN.

Friday, February 3.

The committee met—Johnathan Snowden sworn—He deposed as follows:

I was accidentally in company (in the public room at Nicolle's hotel, some time during the sitting of the supreme court, last winter) with Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, judge Washington and judge Chase. The publications of Callender against the character of the President of the United States (Mr. Jefferson) and certain letters which purported to be written by Mr. Jefferson to Callender, became the subject of conversation—and juge Washington said to judge Chase:—"Mr. Chase, if you had known this, you would scarcely have fined Callender so high at Richmond," or words to that effect. When Mr. Chase replied, "to tell you the truth, if I had known then, as much as I do now, I should not have fined him so high."

JOHNATHAN SNOWDEN.

Questioned by the chairman.

This conversation was probably of a jocular nature.—Did it appear so to you?

Answer. Judge Chase appeared to me, to be as much in earnest, as any one that I ever saw. The conversation commenced with him, in consequence of a late publication in the Richmond Recorder. The other gentleman might not have been serious. Mr. Washigton put the question as if to draw forth Mr. Chase's opinion. I was struck with the conversation, and mentioned it the next day, if I did not, that night, as a very extraordinary expression from a judge.

Question. Were there any other persons in the room?

Answer. Nobody, I think, but the three judges and myself. I am very sure there was nobody else.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of February, 1804,

JOHN RANDOLPH, Chairman.

Interrogatories exhibited on the part of the House of Representatives, to George Read, Esquire. United States attorney for the district of Delaware, and Robert Hamilton, Esquire, late marshal of the said district, in the matter depending before the House of Representatives, instituted to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, Esquires, or either of them.

1. Were you present at a circuit of the United States, holden at New-Castle, in the month of June, 1799 or 1800, in and for the district of Delaware, before Samuel Chase, one of the district judges of the supreme court of the United States, and G. Bedford, district judge of the United States for Delaware?

2. Were you present when the grand jury, after having received a charge from the said Samuel Chase, retired to their room, and also when they returned to the bar of the court?

3. Did the grand jury, through their foreman, upon being asked by the clerk of the said court, whether they had any bills of indictment, or presentments to deliver to the said court, answer they had not?

4. Did the said Samuel Chase, then and there, in your hearing, observe to the said grand jury, "That he understood that there was a great deal of sedition in that state; that there was a very sedicious printer, who resided in the town of Wilmington, and whose name was"—(but checking himself, said)—"perhaps it might be going too far to mention his name"—or words to that effect—or what other words did he use on that subject?

5. Did the said Samuel Chase then and there further observe that he would not consent to discharge the grand jury on that day, although solicited by several so to do; and did he direct them to attend, on the next day, for the purpose of examining a file of the papers published by the said printer?

6. Did he also order the said district attorney to procure a file of the said papers, to be laid before the said grand jury, and were they procured by him and laid before them?

7. Did the said grand jury, on the next day, return into court after having examined a file of the said papers, without any bill or presentment, and were they then discharged by the court?

8. Do you know any thing further relative to the conduct of the said Samuel Chase, or do you recollect any conversation on the same subject which took place in open court, between the said Samuel Chase and the said grand jury, or the said district attorney, or either of them?

9. Relate the same, fully and at large, as if you were thereunto particularly interrogated.

10. Did the said Samuel Chase (*at any time*) express his surprise at the conduct of the said grand jury, and observe that whilst in the federal state of Delaware, he could not get a seditious printer indicted; in Virginia, he could not only get them indicted, but convicted and punished, or words to that effect?

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Chairman of the committee.

GEORGE READ, attorney of the United States of America in and for the Delaware district, residing in the town of New-Castle in the said district, aged thirty-seven years and upwards, being produced, sworn and examined on the annexed interrogatories exhibited on the part of the House of Representatives of the said United States, in the matter depending before the committee of the House of Representatives, instituted to enquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, Esquires, or either of them, pursuant to a commission issuing forth in that behalf, directed to Nehemiah Tilton and Archibald Alexander, of the county of New-Castle, Gentlemen, or either of them, before the said Archibald Alexander, one of the said commissioners,—deposeth as followeth:

1 To the first interrogatory this deponent saith, that he was present in the character of district attorney of the United States of America in and for the Delaware district, at a circuit court of the said United States, holden at New-Castle, on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth days of June, one thousand eight hundred, in and for the said district, by, and before Samuel Chase, one of the judges of the supreme court of the said United States, and Gunning Bedford, district judge of the United States aforesaid for the said district.

2. To the second interrogatory this deponent saith, that he was present in court on the first day of the said court, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the first interrogatory, when the grand jury then and there attending, after having received a charge from the said Samuel Chase as presiding judge, retired to their room, and also when they returned to the bar of the said court.

3. To the third interrogatory this deponent saith, that the grand jury, through their foreman, upon being asked by the clerk the question stated in the third interrogatory did answer, that they had found no bills of indictment nor had any presentments to make.

4. To the fourth interrogatory this deponent saith, that the said Samuel Chase, did, on receiving the answer from the grand jury, mentioned in this deponent's answer to the "third interrogatory," observe to that body in his hearing: "That he had been informed or heard, a highly seditious temper or disposition had manifested in the state of Delaware, among a certain class of people, particularly in New-Castle county, and more especially in the town of Wilmington, where lived a most seditious printer, unrestrained by any principle of virtue and regardless of social order—" That the name of this printer was"—(Here the learned judge paused for a moment, and then observed)—"Perhaps it might be assuming too much to mention the name of this person, but it becomes your special duty, and you must enquire diligently into this matter." That although this deponent will not undertake to say that every word, as here set forth, is precisely what the honorable judge expressed; yet he is perfectly convinced that the language is for the most part, what was used by the said judge, and the ideas conveyed by him at the time, precisely what the context imports.

5. To the fifth interrogatory this deponent saith, that several members of the grand jury on the behalf of themselves and their brethren, did, as soon as the said judge had closed the observations detailed in the answer to the fourth interrogatory, then and there earnestly request the court to dismiss them from further attendance on that duty, mentioning to the court, as a reason for the request, that they were generally farmers, and it being the season of harvest, their personal attention was most requisite on their farms—to which the judge replied, "that the business to which he had called their attention, was of a most urgent and pressing nature and must be attended to, that he could not therefore discharge them until the ensuing day, when further information should be communicated to them on the subject he had referred to, or words to that effect—but this deponent did not at the time hear the judge say, that his detaining the grand jury was for the purpose of examining a file of papers published by the said printer.

6. To the sixth interrogatory this deponennt saith, that immediately after the conversation mentioned in the answer to the fifth interrogatory had been terminated, the said Samuel Chase addressed himself to this deponent, who then also was the district attorney for the said district, and asked him whether he had any criminal charge to prefer to the grand jury: to which this deponent replied, that no indictable offence had come to his knowledge—and he had no reason to believe, that any business of such sort could occur as would require the attendance of the jury during the term—but certainly, Sir, observed judge Chase, you might, by pursuing proper researches, make some discoveries.—Have you no persons in this (Delaware) state who have made it a uniform practice to libel the administration of the government of the United States; I have been told, Sir, (continued judge Chase,) and the general circulation of the report, induces me to believe it true, that there is a printer in Wilmington, who publishes a most scandalous and seditious paper—but it will not do to mention names—have you not two printers in that town? To which this deponent answering in the affirmative, judge Chase further observed, that is so, and one of them, if report does not much belie him, is a seditious printer and must be taken notice of: I consider it a part of my duty and it shall, or must be noticed, And it is your duty, Mr. Attorney, to examine minutely and unremittingly into affairs of this nature—the times, Sir, require that this seditious spirit which pervades too many of our presses should be discouraged and repressed. Can you not procure some of this printers papers, between this time and to-morrow morning, and by strictly examining them, find out whether he has not been guilty of libelling the government of the United States, or some of the officers thereof. This I say, Sir, must be done—I think it is your duty. That this deponent not approving of the manner in which this subject was pressed upon him, then stated to the judge in substance, that he was well acquainted with the duties of his office, and would certainly perform them, but that he had never been in the practice of hunting out of fences; that he had not in his possession the papers alluded to by the honorable judge, nor had he read them; if however, this deponent should be furnished with them, he would make the examination and communicate with the grand jury on the subject. Judge Chase then said he was satisfied, and turning to the grand jury observed, that they could not be discharged, and however inconvenient it was, they must attend on the subsequent day at the usual hour. Judge Chase then directed that a file of the said papers should be procured and laid before this deponent. The newspaper, the files of which were referred to, was then understood to be, that which was stiled "Mirror of the Times and General Advertiser;" but the deponent does not recollect that this title of the paper was at the time mentioned by Judge Chase; and this deponent further saith, that a file of the said newspapers was procured by some person in the afternoon of that day, after the adjournment of the court, and delivered to him—that after examining the file of papers for some time, he discovered no libellous matter or any publication coming within the provisions of the sedition law—that this deponent, conformable to the directions of the judge, sent on the next morning, the said file of papers to the grand jury then assembled in their room.

7. To the seventh interrogatory this dependent saith, that the said grand jury did, after examining the said file of papers, return into the said court, then convened, and in answer to the usual questions put by the clerk, said through their foreman, that they had not agreed on any bills, nor had they any presentments to make.

8. To the eighth interrogatory this deponent saith, that soon after the said court had convened on the morning of the second day of the said term, this deponent at the request of the grand jury, attended in their room—when the foreman of the jury directing the attention of this deponent to a certain paragraph, in a publication contained in one of the said papers, dated the 31st of June, 1800, and republished from the "Aurora," (a true copy whereof is contained in schedule A, annexed to these answers, and to which the deponent refers) redecting in very strong and pointed language on former conduct of judge Chase,—observed there is a difference of opinion among the members of this body, with regard to the nature of that paragraph, whether libellous or not, and although it were a libel, whether it would be proper for the grand jury to present it as such to the circuit court, to which this deponent answered—that he had adverted to the paragraph the preceding day, and further observed, it would not be necessary for him to give an opinion to the jury, whether it were libellous or not, for that in whatsoever light it might be considered, the said court could take no cognizance of the matter of it, as it was not within the provisions of the sedition law, that law not embracing cases of libellous publications against the judges of the courts of the United States, and so not being cognizable as an offence by those courts by virtue of any act of Congress; the said circuit court could not take cognizance of it, as an offence at common law; judge Chase having decided in the circuit court, for the district of Pennsylvania, that the courts of the United States could not take cognizance of offences at common law; in the case of the United States of America against Worrel, 2d Dallas's Report, 384, with which the grand jury declaring themselves satisfied, this deponent left them and returned into court, and the said file of papers being soon after sent and laid on the table within the bar of the court, judge Chase observing it, asked this deponent what had been done, and whether he or the grand jury had discovered any seditious publications, to which the deponent answered, none of that character which the said court could take cognizance of, unless the said paragraph, which this deponent then submitted to the inspection of judge Chase, were of that nature; and after he had read it, this deponent repeated to the said court the same observations herein before stated to have been made by him to the grand jury on the subject, with which the said court acquiescing, the business was passed over with much apparent good humour on the part of judge Chase; and the grand jury, soon after returning to the bar, were discharged by the court, without finding any bills or making any presentments.

9. To the ninth interrogatory this deponent saith, it containing only matter of reference to the eighth interrogatory, is already answered by the answer to that interrogatory.

10. To the tenth interrogatory this deponent saith, that he doth not remember to have heard judge Chase (at any time) make use of any expressions of the nature alluded to in this interrogatory.

G. READ.

The preceding answers to the interrogatories annexed, were duly taken, sworn to, and subscribed by George Read the deponent, on the thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, before.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

Schedule (A) referred to, in G. Read's answer to the eigth interrogatory.

Extract from the Newspaper stiled the Mirror, &c. printed at Wilmington, of the date June 21, 1800.

"For this time we shall dismiss Mr. Pickering, because we have about forty other friends of regular government to bring in review, and to account for themselves before the public, whom they have so long disgracefully flattered, while they betrayed.

"Judge Chase has laid down a doctrine which must cover him with infamy as durable as the history of the man and the transaction—he held up the doctrine that public records were not to be brought forward in a court of justice, though they were alledged to contain *truths*, which would benefit the country, expose the hostility of persons to the government, or prevent abuses,—If this judge's doctrine were to be tolerated, the servants of the people might forever hide the most enormous abuses. We are therefore determined to face the doctrine of this *arbitrary* judge, and to stand upon the ground of justice and the decision of the people, who have the power of depriving these men of power, who have abused or proved incompetent to the discharge of their trust.

"We hope the day is not far off, when judge Chase will be *impeached* for this and other arbitrary acts of his."

(To be continued.)

ALEXANDRIA, March 28.

It is reported that a gentleman in the City of Washington, has received a letter from a person of the first respectability in England, mentioning, "that the King is deranged, that a regency has been appointed, consisting of Mr. Pitt, the Queen, and Duke of Clarence, that the Duke of York had been removed from the command in chief, and Cornwallis put in his place—that Mr. Fox and Mr. Gray, were in the ministry, and that Ireland was in the greatest commotion.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

(The last night this Season)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mrs. WEST.

This Evening, April 7th, 1804, will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy of
The Gamester.

To which will be added,
A Tale of Mystery,
A MELO DRAME.

Landed this day,
And for sale by the Subscriber,
50 hhds. and tierces Philadelphia Stone Lime:
Who has on hand a quantity of
Flooring and two inch Plank Boards and Scantling.
JOHN LESTER.
Rockets, April 5, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District,

November 22, 1803.

William Wilson, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelson, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia district, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

NOTICE.

THIS day was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a run-away slave, who calls himself DICK; and says he is the property of Mr. William Dabney, of Albemarle county, state of Virginia. The owner of the said slave is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.
Hanover Courthouse, Feb. 26, 1804. law3w.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the fubfcribers will offer for fale, at Auction, on the premifes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or lefs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devifed by John Jude, to his daughter Jane, wife of the faid John Price. This fale is made to fatisfy a debt of 450£. with intereft from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the faid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

January 2, 1804.

☞ The Sale of the above mentioned property was poftponed by the mutual confent of all the parties. It will now pofitively be fold on the 20th day of April next.

CHARLES COPLAND, DAVID BULLOCK, } Trustees.

March 6, 1834.

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other perfons, of the name of *Gale*, fuppofed to be refidents of the ftate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, fome time in July or Auguft laft, to purchafe *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who fold him to Mr. WARE. He is about, active, ftrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He fays that, in September laft, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a fchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perfons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* fold him fomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other fide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ftaid but a few days with his new mafter before he fet off to the *Northward*, under the affumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The fubfcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him fome years. His owner is requefted to come, or fend for him, and on producing fuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertifement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the fhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general affortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the feafon, which they are difpofed to fell on moderate terms, for Cafh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuftomers*, on the ufual credit.

Having a large and conve nient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ftore FLOUR, &c. thofe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aflured, that their endeavours will be ufed to give general, fatisfaction, and their charge for ftorage, &c. will be reafonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

☞ Public notice is hereby given, That the Court of Huftings for the city of Richmond, will at the next court to be held, for the faid city, on the fecond Monday in next month, proceed to appoint one fit and fuitable perfon, to act as Infpector of manufactured tobacco within the city aforefaid for the term of one year, by virtue and in purfuance of an act of the laft feffion of Aflembly, entitled, "An act to amend an act concerning the manufacture of tobacco."

By order of the court.

Andrew Stevenson.

March 28, 1804.

The bufinefs heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the firft of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchefter, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tuefday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The firft day the Jockey Club Purfe of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purfe of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no perfon permitted to ftart for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepftakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The fubfcription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 fubfcribers, or no race. The weights and rules for thefe races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horfes,	133*lbs.*	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
6 *years old*,	128	
5 *years old*,	112	
4 *years old*,	106	
3 *years old*,	90	

The treafurer requefts the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their fubfcriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treafurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requefted to meet at the Broad-Rock Courfe the day preceding the Jockey Club Purfe, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpofe of making fome regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Loft or Miflaid.

THE following Certificate of navy ftock of the United States, ftanding on the books of John Hopkins, Efq. Commiffioner of Loans, has been loft or miflaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commiffioner of loans, ftate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perfon who can give me information of the faid certificate, fhall be generously rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT fupply of FLOUR, of a fuperior quality, for family ufe, kept for fale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL thofe having claims againft the eftate of William Wingo, deceafed, late of King William county, will pleafe to make them known previous to the firft day of May next, in order that provifion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againft any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Adminiftrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ftate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

		Dollars.
1 Prize—laft drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,		20,000
1 do.		10,000
1 do.		5,000
5 do.	of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do.	of 500 ——	3,000
10 do.	of 200 ——	2,000
20 do.	of 100 ——	2,000
100 do.	of 50 ——	5,000
250 do.	of 30 ——	7,500
420 do.	of 25 ——	10,500
1,500 do.	of 20 ——	30,000
3,000 do.	of 15 ——	45,000
1 firft drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,		250
1 do.	after 2,000 do.	250
1 do.	after 3,000 do.	250
1 do.	after 4,000 do.	250
1 do.	after 5,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 6,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 8,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 10,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 12,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 13,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325 Prizes,		150,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize.		
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,		150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiflature of Virginia, for the laudable purpofe of erecting a feminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ftate. With this view it is contemplated to raife 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firft refpectability have been felected as truftees, and they have pledged themfelves to ufe their utmoft exertions to carry it into effect. The fcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for fome very large prizes, whilft the proportion of prizes to blanks, is fo great as to invite the friends of the invery tended inftitution to partake of the lottery, with little rifk of their becoming lofers. The treafurer of the ftate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are fold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above confiderations will induce a rapid fale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as foon as a fufficient number fhall be fold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the fecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleafants, jun. and William Prichard.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the fubfcriber, about the 10th of laft month, a likely mulatto girl, named*

Charlotte;

about 16 or 17 years of age—5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high—ſlender made—has a very pleaſing countenance when ſpoken to—her articles of clothing are not recollected, as ſhe took with her a variety. I am inclined to believe that ſhe is harbored about Richmond. Any perſon delivering the ſaid girl to me, living in the lower end of Hanover, or to Mr. William Meredith, living with Dr. M'Caw in Richmond, or ſecure her in jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward.

John Meredith.

Hanover, March 17, 1804 3w

Sports of the Turf.

THE Jockey Club Purfe Races at Powatan Court-houſe, will begin on Thurſday the 19th of April next, three mile heats, the firft day, fuppofed to be about £100. The 2d day, two mile heats, half the fum of the firft. There will remain open a ſweepſtakes for three years old colts and fillies until the 18th April, 100 dollars each, half forfeit, 4 ſubſcribers or no race; to be run for the day after the Jockey Club Races.

Powhatan, March 1ſt, 1804. w5t.

The proprietor of the Turf,

Preſents his reſpectful compliments to all the admirers of this facinating ſport; and aſſures them, that he is prepared to afford every kind of accommodation that can be expected on ſuch an occaſion. His ſtables are numerous and well provided.

In the field, he has a Gallery erected, on the higheſt part of the ground, eighty feet long, where the *Racers* may be ſeen on every part of the ground. In this Gallery, DINNER will be ſet, and for thoſe only who chooſe to dine.

☞ Tickets of admittance to the Gallery will be furniſhed in the bar below, at one Dollar.

Fairfield Races.

ON *Monday the 30th of next month, will be run for, over the Fairfield courſe, a*

SWEEPSTAKE,

for Colts four years old—two mile heats. Five colts are entered at 300 dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed—Weights agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On the ſame day the " FAIRFIELD JOCKEY CLUB CUP" *will be run for—two mile heats—free for all ages. The horſes to be bona fide the property of members of the club.*

On Tueſday the 1ſt day of May, the Jockey Club Purſe of 400 dollars will be run for—four mile heats

On Wedneſday, the purſe of the proprietor of the courſe—three mile heats. Weights as follow:

Aged horſes—133 *lbs.*
6 *years old*—128 *do.*
5 *years old*—118 *do.*
4 *years old*—106 *do.*
3 *years old*—90 *do.*
Mares and geldings allowed three pounds.

The Treaſurer takes this opportunity of reminding delinquent members, of the neceſſity of forwarding the amount of their ſubſcriptions, previouſly to the commencement of the races. trc

March 23, 1804.

THE Subſcriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furniſhing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will alſo receive, until the above date, Propoſals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preſervation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. t14May

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE corner BRICK TENEMENT in this city, in the occupation of Meſſrs. Ellis and Allan, Judah, and others, forming three ſtores, with cellars and accommodations for their families—alſo, three kitchens attached to it, with all the other appendages,

Mr. John F. Price will ſhew the boundaries of the land—alſo the various conveniencies. This ſituation for mercantile buſineſs ſo far recommends itſelf, that any farther deſcription, or comment upon it, is thought unneceſſary. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, will be pleaſed to make application to the ſubſcriber, between this and the 10th of next month; and if not ſold at that date at private ſale, it will be offered at public ſale, for ready money. Should the ſubſcriber be abſent a few days in the mean time, Jos. Gallego or Jos. Scott, Eſquires, or either of them, will have adequate powers to conclude an agreement, which will be duly confirmed and ratified by DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, March 20th, 1804. tAp.10

Valuable Property.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale, that valuable unimproved

Lot of Ground,

Situate on the main ſtreet in the city of Richmond, containing about ſixty ſix feet in front and running one hundred feet back, on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin of the canal, and immediately oppoſite to the corner ſtores now in the occupancy of Meſſrs. Pickett Pollard and Johnſton, and that of Mr. Chas. Spencer. The numerous advantages attending this property needs no comment, its ſituation being in the centre of buſineſs renders it an object for public or private employment, and is perhaps the moſt eligible in this city for either. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will be treated with privately on application at any time between this and the firſt day of May next, and if not ſold previous to that day, the ſame will be offered for ſale at public auction, on the fifth day of that month, and the terms thereof made known.

John M'Enery.

Feb. 15th, 1804.

Richmond James River Company.

THE Richmond James River Company want to HIRE TWENTY NEGRO MEN for the balance of the year, and to employ an OVERSEER to take the management of them. None need apply but ſuch as come well recommended for reſpectability of character and capacity for the truſt.

They would purchaſe eight or ten likely young Negro Men or Lads, of good character, and give a liberal price in caſh.

ROBERT POLLARD

Richmond, March 19, 1804 3w

I wiſh to diſpoſe of my

LOT AND HOUSES,

IN this city. Young Negroes, at a liberal valuation, will be received in part; and confiderable credit given for the balance of the money.

BENJ. MOSBY.

March 2, 1804.

Juſt Publiſhed,

BY T. & J. SWORDS, NEW-YORK,

And for ſale by WILLIAM PRICHARD, *Bookſeller & Stationer, Richmond,*

Price *one dollar and ſeventy-five cents* in boards, and *two dollars and twenty-five cents*, neatly bound in calf,

The Temple of Nature, or Origin of Society—a Poem, with philoſophic notes, by Eraſmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. author of the Botanic Garden, of Zoonomia, Phytalogia, &c. &c.

☞ *T. & J. SWORDS reſpectfully inform the patrons of taſte, that they have printed the Temple of Nature in the ſame ſtyle of neatneſs, and to correſpond in ſize, with their edition of the Botanic Garden; and they hope, as to correctneſs and elegance, it will not ſuffer by compariſon with any work that has iſſued from an American preſs.*

N. B. At WILLIAM PRICHARD's *Book & Stationary Store may be had all the literary productions of the late Dr. Darwin, as well as every other modern work of celebrity, and at as low prices as they can be bought in any book-ſtore in the United States.*

April 3d, 1804. 4t

Blank Bonds

For ſale at this office.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt-Office in Waſhington, until the 15th day of June next, inclufive.

17 From Waſhington by Georgetown, Alexandria, Colcheſter, Dumfries, Aquia and Falmouth to Fredericksburg, ſix times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Waſhington every day, Sunday excepted, at 5 p. m. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 1-2 p. m. and Fredericksburg by the next noon, in 15 hours.

Returning—Leave Fredericksburg every day, Monday excepted, at 11 a. m. and arrive in Waſhington by 11 p. m.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Waſhington every day, Sunday excepted, at 6 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 8 p. m. Leave Fredericksburg every day, Tuesday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Waſhington the ſame day by 10 p. m.

18. From Fredericksburg by Bowling Green and Hanover c. h. to Richmond, ſix times a week.

May 1 to November 1.

Leave Fredericksburg every day, Sunday excepted, at 1. p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next day by 3 a. m. in 14 hours.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Sunday excepted, at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next day by 10 a. m. in 13 hours.

November 1 to May 1.

Leave Fredericsburg every day, Monday excepted, at 3. a. m. and arrive at Richmond the ſame day by 7. p. m.

Returning—Leave Richmond every day, Monday excepted, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Frederickſburg the ſame day by 8 p. m.

19. From Richmond by Manchester and Osbornes to Peterſburg, every day. Leave Richmond every day at 4 a. m. and arrive at Peterſburg by 9 a. m. Leave Peterſburg every day at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmoud by 8 p. m.

20. From Richmond, Frazier's, New-Kent c. h. Williamſburg, Yorktown and Hampton to Norfolk, three times a week. Leave Richmond every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday. at 4 a. m and arrive at Hampton by 9 p. m. and at Norfolk on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, by 10 a. m.

Returning—Leave Norfolk every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, at 3 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 7 p. m. in Summer, and 9 p. m. in Winter.

21. From Peterſburg by City Point, Cabin Point, Smithfield, Surry c. h. and Suffolk c. h. to Portſmouth, three times a week. Leave Peterſburg every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 11 a.m. and arrive at Portſmouth the next days by 8. a. m.

Returning—Leave Portſmouth every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 4 p. m. and arrive at Peterſburg the next days by 1 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Poſt-maſter General may expedite the mails, and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he impuiating an adequate compenſation for any extra expenſe that may be occaſioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mails at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

3 For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time preſcribed in any contract, the contracter ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mail; and if any perſon making propoſals, deſires to carry newſpapers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry with the emolument, and for what ſum without that emolument.

5. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals the alteration deſired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of Auguſt, November February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white perſon ſhall be employed to convey the mail

8. Where the propoſer intends to convey the mail in the body of a ſtage carriage, he is deſired to ſtate it in his propoſals.

9. The Poſt-maſter General reſerves to himſelf the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loſs of a trip each.

10 The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the firſt day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
POST-MASTER GENERAL.

General Poſt Office,
Waſhington City, February 23, 1804. oaw6t.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteſon, Compl'ts. } In
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. } Chancery.

On the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainants, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte, 12aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST
Archibald Conner, Def't. } Chancery.

On the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.